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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/333,806	06/15/1999	SHMUEL SHAFFER	99-P-7652-US	4529

7590 03/22/2005

SIEMENS CORPORATION  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT  
186 WOOD AVENUE SOUTH  
ISELIN, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

CALLAHAN, PAUL E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/333,806

Applicant(s)

SHAFFER ET AL.

Examiner

Paul Callahan

Art Unit

2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Response to Amendment**

1. Claims 1-19 were pending in this application at the time of the previous Office action. new claim 20 has been added by the latest amendment. Therefore claims 1-20 are pending and have been examined.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 11-9-2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues in traverse of the rejection of claim 1 by arguing that the combination of Miller '968 ad Pinard '110 fails to teach prevention of access to functions outside of a client window. The applicant states: "...neither Pinard nor Miller have *anything* to do with preventing access to functions outside the particular application." Yet a careful reading of Miller shows that such is indeed taught at, for example, col. 3 lines 30-67 where access to information and utilization of applications outside a client GUI window are prevented by preventing access to the access controls for such inside the GUI.

The applicant has not presented an argument in traverse of the double patenting rejections, found in the previous Office Action, of claims 1-20 as unpatentable over claims 1-25 of US Patent 6,145,083. A proper response to this type of double patenting rejection is either; a.) a timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37

Art Unit: 2137

CFR 1.321(c) provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application, See 37 CFR 1.130(b), or; b.) Arguments presented in traverse of the rejection. The applicant must include either a terminal disclaimer or present arguments in traverse of the double patenting rejections in their response to this Office Action.

### ***Double Patenting***

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-20 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-

type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-25 of U.S. Patent No.

6,145,083. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably

distinct from each other because the subject matter claimed in the instant application is

fully disclosed in the patent and is covered by the patent since the patent and the

application are claiming common subject matter, as follows: Both claim the same

system of providing security for a computing device by resolving conflicts between a

Art Unit: 2137

password protected screen saver and communications capabilities in a Telephony-over-Lan (ToL) system by selectively enabling access to specific communications functions when the computing device is in a locked mode. Both the Patent and the instant application claim the same system of switching a computing device from a locked mode to an operative mode in response to detection of a pre-set authorization condition where said locked mode establishes a security condition with respect to data access capabilities and communications capabilities.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. US Patent 5,550,968, Aug. 27, 1996, and Pinard et al. US Patent 5,533,110.

As per claims 1, 6, 19, and 20 Miller teaches a method for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) in a computer; providing a client window within said GUI; manually placing said client window into a guest mode; and locking a guest user into said client window by preventing unauthorized use of functions of said computer external to said client window in said guest mode, and a means for releasing the preventing or locking means, in the Abstract, col. 2 lines 30-67, col. 3 lines 30-67, and col. 4 lines 39-67.

Art Unit: 2137

Miller does not explicitly teach operation of a ToL communications client window within a Graphical User Interface and user icons, however Pinard et al. does teach this feature in figures 1 and 2, and in col. 2 lines 9-22. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the steps of Miller into the system of Pinard. It would have been desirable to do so as this would allow for greater security of use of the ToL system by a user. For example, prevention of unauthorized access to the controls of a ToL interface within a GUI could prevent unauthorized long distance calls, or access to user records, while still allowing certain types of calls, e.g., local or emergency calls. Pinard teaches such a motive to combine the teachings in col. 1 lines 10-51 where user control over connectivity control functions for select types of calls is described. The teachings of Miller provide extra security and control over control functions displayed on a GUI of the type employed by Pinard.

As per claims 2, 3, 7, and 8, Miller teaches monitoring a location of a pointing device cursor and preventing said pointing device cursor from being moved to a location external to said client window, in col. 4 lines 39-67.

As per claims 4, 5, 9 and 10, Miller teaches setting a password to determine whether a user is authorized to access said other functions, in col. 2 lines 49-67.

As per claims 11 and 12, Miller teaches maximizing said client window and preventing an unauthorized user from demaximizing said client window in col. 2 lines 30-47.

As per claims 13-18, these claims are directed towards the apparatus carrying out the method of claims 1-12 and are therefore rejected on the same basis as claims 1-12.

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following US Patent document teaches a system of access control pertinent to the applicant's invention.

Delano et al.            6,574,661

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2137

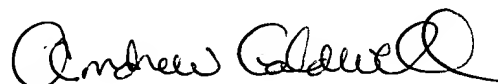
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul E. Callahan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3869. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell, can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is: (703) 872-9306. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

3/10/2005

*Paul Callahan*



**ANDREW CALDWELL  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**